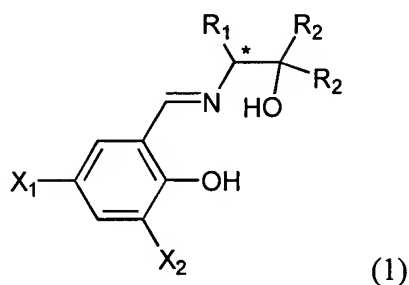


**AMENDED CLAIM SET:**

1. (currently amended) An optically active salicylideneaminoalcohol compound of formula (1):



wherein

R<sub>1</sub> represents an alkyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from an alkoxy group, an aralkyloxy group, an aryloxy group and cycloalkoxy group, an aralkyl, aryl or cycloalkyl group all of which may be substituted with a group selected from an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aralkyloxy group, an aryloxy group ~~group~~ and a cycloalkoxy group,

R<sub>2</sub> represents an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, or an aralkyl or phenyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aralkyloxy group, an aryloxy group and a cycloalkoxy group,

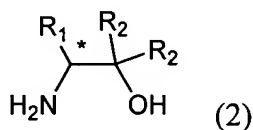
when X<sub>1</sub> represents a nitro group, X<sub>2</sub> is a hydrogen atom, when X<sub>1</sub> represents a chlorine atom, X<sub>2</sub> is a chlorine atom, and when X<sub>1</sub> is a hydrogen atom, X<sub>2</sub> is a fluorine atom; and

the carbon atom denoted by " \* " is an asymmetric carbon atom having either an S or R configuration.

2. (original) An optically active salicylideneaminoalcohol compound according to claim 1, wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the same or different and independently represent an alkyl group, an aralkyl group, a phenyl group, a 2-methoxyphenyl group, a 2-tert-butoxy-5-tert-butylphenyl group or a 2-octyloxy-5-tert-butylphenyl group.

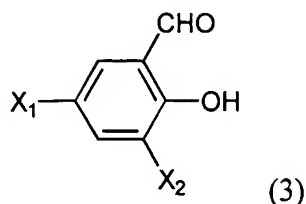
3. (currently amended) A process for producing an optically active salicylideneaminoalcohol compound as defined in claim 1, which comprises

reacting an optically active amino alcohol of formula (2):



wherein  $R_1$  represents an alkyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from an alkoxy group, an aralkyloxy group, an aryloxy group and cycloalkoxy group, an aralkyl, aryl or cycloalkyl group all of which may be substituted with a group selected from an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aralkyloxy group, an aryloxy ~~group~~ group, and a cycloalkoxy group,  $R_2$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group or an aralkyl or phenyl group which may be substituted with a group selected from an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aralkyloxy group, an aryloxy ~~group~~ group and a cycloalkoxy group, and the carbon atom denoted by " \* " is an asymmetric carbon atom having either an S or R configuration,

with a 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde derivative of formula (3):

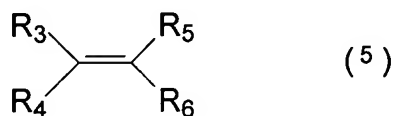


wherein when  $X_1$  represents a nitro,  $X_2$  is a hydrogen atom, when  $X_1$  represents a chlorine atom,  $X_2$  is a chlorine atom, and when  $X_1$  is a hydrogen atom,  $X_2$  is a fluorine atom.

4. (original) A process according to claim 3, wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the same or different and independently represent an alkyl group, an aralkyl group, a phenyl group, a 2-methoxyphenyl group, a 2-tert-butoxy-5-tert-butylphenyl group or a 2-octyloxy-5-tert-butylphenyl group.

5. (original) A chiral copper complex obtained by contacting a mono-valent or di-valent copper compound with an optically active salicylideneaminoalcohol compound as defined in claim 1 or 2.

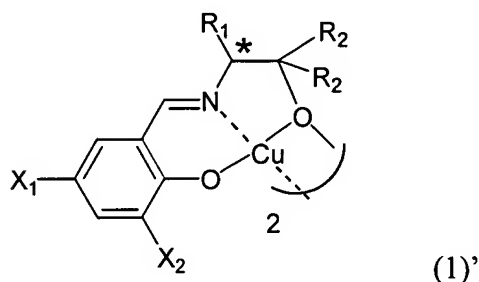
6. (previously presented) An adduct comprising a chiral copper complex as defined in claim 5 and a prochiral olefin of formula (5):



wherein  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C1-C10)alkyl group which may be substituted with a halogen atom or a lower alkoxy group, a (C4-C8)cycloalkyl group, an aryl group which may be substituted with a halogen atom or a lower

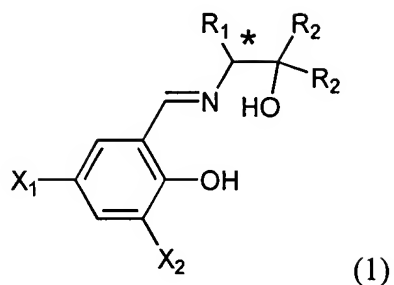
alkoxy group, or an alkoxy group; or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$ , or  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  together form a cycloalkylene group having 2-4 carbon atoms, provided that one of  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  groups represents an alkenyl group which may be substituted with a halogen atom, an alkoxy group or an alkoxy carbonyl group, of which alkoxy may be substituted with a halogen atom or atoms, and provided that when  $R_3$  and  $R_5$  are the same,  $R_4$  and  $R_6$  are not the same.

7. (original) A method for producing a chiral copper complex of formula (1)':



wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the same or different and independently represent an alkyl group, an aralkyl group, a phenyl group, a 2-methoxyphenyl group, a 2-tert-butoxy-5-tert-butylphenyl group, or a 2-octyloxy-5-tert-butylphenyl group, when  $X_1$  represents a nitro group,  $X_2$  is a hydrogen atom, when  $X_1$  represents a chlorine atom,  $X_2$  is a chlorine atom, and when  $X_1$  represents a hydrogen atom,  $X_2$  is a fluorine atom, the carbon atom denoted by “ \* ” is an asymmetric carbon atom having either an S or R configuration,

which comprises contacting a di-valent copper compound, in an inert organic solvent, with a chiral salicylideneaminoalcohol compound of formula (1):



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and “\*” respectively have the same meaning as defined above.

8. (original) A method according to claim 7, which further comprises subjecting the resulting solution to precipitation and collecting the precipitated crystals of said chiral copper complex of formula (1)′.

9. (original) A method according to claim 8, said precipitation is carried out by cooling the reaction solution or by adding an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent.

10. (cancelled).

11. (cancelled).

12. (cancelled).